G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1871
~~191~~ .
(L.S)

File No. 4 of 1871

Serial Nos. 1-21

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-21

Major Part B for

SUBJECT.

Heaviness of garden assessment.

Ind 4-50
AB

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

Encl
19-8-72

9
S-90

(2) 1871 No. 225

From The Mr: Secy: to the Govt of India
To Foreign Department
Simla

Dated 25 August 71

Despatched

Received 2 September.

Enclosures No.

General No. 1871-72

No

Forwards a Petition complaining against the assessment after the recent Survey Settlement and requests a report on the case —

Vide L. 2332 & 12/10/71

30

1-15

44 | 78 | 1871

Foreign Department

Revenue

Petition

From

Cultivators of Sorakai Taluk &c

Among a List of Nagar Dis-

tricts Mysore

Dated 31st May

Rec'd 8th July

Complaints of the over-assessment of their Lands after the recent Survey and Settlement of the District, and praying for a new Survey thereof.

No. 310 Re.

Forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore with the request that he will favor the Government of India with a report on the case (To be returned).

By order &c.,

Signed H. Le P. Wynne

Under Secy to the Govt of India

Foreign Departt.

Revenue

Simla, 25th August 1871.

Original returned by

12/3

To,

The Government of Madras.

Sirs,

The humble petition of the cultivators of Soraba Talooka, in the Shimoga District, Nagur Dewsom, Zilla Mysore.

Most Respectfully Showeth.

That under your merciful rule, your humble petitioners had been up to this time protected justly and that your humble petitioners were enjoying health and prosperity without any hazard; but now they are very sorry, that they have been put to great distress, by having been imposed a heavy assessment upon their soil, by the Survey Department.

2. That the Settlement of the land assessment of this Soraba Talooka, was made in the month of April last by Mr. Grant, the Survey Superintendent, when the assessment was generally —

doubled

doubled trebled, and on some ten times more than the fixed assessment.

3. That from the beginning the assessment on the soil in this District, being heavy, the Superintendents used to collect money by instalments, at the request of the Ryots, and taking the assessment from the fresh cultivators, who desired to cultivate the land, at the end of 6 or 10 years, which he now and then reported to the Commissioner at Mysore.

4. That the late Commissioner Mr. Bowring hearing the complaints of your humble petitioners that the assessment fixed on their soils, was heavy, and that it should be reduced, appointed Mr. Anderson, as the Surveyor of the lands to reduce the assessment.

5. That Mr. Anderson, instead of reducing the land assessment, increased it.

6. That the land was divided by him into three classes; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Your humble petitioners do not think that

that he acquainted himself well, with the State of the Soil in this Canara, as the assessment was fixed equally on all Soils, Viz: on Soils where the water always passed by, on Soils where the water passed by for Some time only, and on Soils which got water only in the rainy Season

7. That the paddy-land yields rice and partly Sugar Cane. The Sugar-cane is sowed only once in two years. Mr. Anderson saying that the Soil was of the first class, as the Sugar canes were sowed that year when the Survey was made, and that it was a garden fixed a heavier assessment than the land where the rice was sowed. The land, in truth, here, is not so fertile as it is in the Kulladghee and Belgaum Districts.

8. That the above circumstances were reported to Mr. Grant, the Collector, but your humble petitioners are very sorry to inform that they were told to give up the land if they

they did not wish to pay the assess=
=ment.

9. That your humble petitioners
have spent a good deal of money on
account of the improvement of the Soil,
and that they have no way to main
=tain their livlihood but this.

10. That your humble petitioners
do not know whether the assessment
should be fixed according to the class
to which it belongs or by the different
States in different times on the same.

11. That the assessment has been
fixed higher where there are many
subjects, where things are dear, and
where bazar is held.

12. That your humble petitioners
do not think that the land assessment
depends upon the things being dear,
which is not alike in all times.
This year the things are cheaper than
the last and this being so, your
humble petitioners are not at all able
to pay the heavy assessment.

13. That your humble petitioners
have been told that there is a rule

to fix the land assessment However the Survey Commissioners have fixed this heavy assessment at their will.

14: That the land of the third Class in Kulladghee, Belgaum and such other Districts and the land of the first class in this Canara. The soil here is not black which is said to be the best. The soil here is white, mixed with $\frac{3}{4}$ of Sand, and this is the reason why the land here is not so fertile.

15. That a Survey was made in the year 1869 of 19 villages, when Rs. 4 was fixed on the paddy soil and Rs. 1b on the garden.

16. That at present the assessment on the paddy soil is 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ Rs. and 5, and on the garoms Rs. 20. And on some much more, which would be seen from the following Table.

In the Savandudi Magane of one Nadig Virappaya bin Lingappah.

	Former land assessment			Land Assessment after Survey			Name of village.
1	32.	8.	0	225.	0.	0.	Balekoppa
2	122.	0.	0.	270.	0.	0.	Hunashe-koppa.

3	42.	c.	c.	147.	c.	c. Talaquppa.
4	13.	c.	c.	70.	c.	c. Kodagá.
5	125.	c.	c.	325.	c.	c. Mercli.
4 ca "				4 ca "		4 ca "

17. That the above circumstances were noticed to the present Commissioner who in reply told his humble petitioners that injustice would not be made. And if made to report the same to the — Survey Superintendent, who to the greatest sorrow of your humble petitioners, and other Ryots said to give up the Soil if they did not want to pay the assessment.

18. That on the whole your humble petitioners beg to inform that the land assessment should be fixed according to the rule, but not according to the number of the inhabitants of the place.

19. That from the above reasons, the present land assessment should be put a stop to, and that a new Survey of the land should be made.

20. That in conclusion, your humble petitioners beg to say that if their requests are not granted and replied to the same effect they would leave all their hopes & homes and come to your proximity.

21.

21. By adopting suitable measures for redressing the grievances of the people, and by thus removing the existing sources of dissatisfaction, Your honor will strengthen the attachment of your humble petitioners to Her Majesty's throne; and your petitioners humbly trust they will not have appealed in vain to your honor to do this act of justice to the people of this place and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.-

Sorabaya 31st May 1871.

(Signed by) 25 persons.-

I
S. 90

From Rev. (3) 1871 No. 2932/30

To The Superintendent of Nagar division

Dated 12/14 September 1871.

Despatched

Received 13/9/71

Enclosures No.

General No. 2932 / 1871

Rev No. 30

Forwards a petition addressed to the Govt of India by the ryots of the Doraba Taluk complaining against the rates of assessment fixed by the Survey & Settlement Department, together with the marginally noted correspondence and requests that a detailed report on the points noted in the petition may be submitted with as little delay as possible.

The enclosures may be returned when no longer required.

By order

for Secretary

× Letter No. 309 of the 25th March 1871 from Survey Commr
Letter No. 363/B of 19th April 71 to Do. Do.

S.90 The report of Capt. Grant for wh: we have never been frequent = ly, as the one for the Budubalu Taluk. — but what the Nuggur Supt. wants at this Season = port for the Soraba Taluk

C.50

By reference to Col. Anderson's Memo: No. 310 dated 25th March & 28th March 71, it will be ob= = served that Capt. Grant's report was returned, that Capt. Coelsmaker the promised was not received, and I do not find that we have print= = ed the Soraba report at all. Para. 2 of Capt. Grant's letter No. 619 of 27th Ultimo to Col. Anderson he appears to have 25 printed Copies with him. Can he be asked to send a Copy.

18-10-71

With the Survey Commr's Compliments to Supt of Nuggur with private & flg. Copies of the Soraba Settl. Report No. 81 of 10 March 71 — the Circumstances of which Col. Anderson explained to Capt. Grant & Capt. Coelsmaker when at Nuggur accordingly

4/

From Rec'd 18 Oct 71 No. 81

The Superintendent of Nuggur

To.

The Secretary to the Chief Comm.r of Mysore

Dated 28th September

Despatched 29th September

Received 3rd October

Enclosures No. one

General No. 2298

Rec'd No. 1 18/10/72

Has the honor to state that it does not appear that the reports of Capts. Grant Superintendent of Revenue Survey & the Survey & Settlement Commissioner regarding the Settlement of the Soraba Taluk, have been received in this

Office and requests that Copies thereof may be supplied, as they are needed in Connection with the Enquiries ordered to be instituted in letter No 2932/30 of 12th Inst., Regarding the Complaint of over assessment preferred by the Ryots of Conda

Superintendent
Farm &c.

1
S. 90

From The Superintendent
To The Secy to the C. Commrs
Dated 1st Augt 1871
Despatched 18th October
Received 20th Octr 1871

Enclosures None

General No. 3491 / 1871 / 72
Revd No. 905 / 1871 / 298
Transfer No. 77
of the 28th Octr

Requests the favour of being supplied as early as possible with Copies & Letters noted in the margin

Reasons
What are these
Reports
What is the cause of
delay in
Supplying the Reports

Sir - With reference to the Despatch noted in the margin, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to cause the Reports noted in the margin to be supplied to me as early as possible, as I am desirous of bringing the matter to a conclusion.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

S. 99.

To

The Survey & Settlement Commissioner in Mysore

Dated 20th October 1871

Desp^d 28th Novr 1871

Rec^d 18th Decr 1871

No 3621

42.

Copies of Lr No 3621 dated 19th August 1871 from the Survey & Settlement Commissioner in Mysore

2 Encs

Rec^d 71/72.

Requesting to furnish the Lieut^t for Sagar with a few copies of the settlement report of the Soraba taluk, and the Conservator's report to which it gave cover.—

G.L. 3621
No. 42

H. C. C. Office
Baghdad 20th Oct 71

To The Survey & Settlement
Comptr.

Sir Lieut Brooke of the
Chief Engr Department
has this day sent through to
forward the Report of the
Reservoirs, as early as
practicable, with a few
printed Copies of the
Settlement Report of the
Dorah Division, No 81
of 10th March last, and
Mr Consuelos' Report
on which it was based
as they are urgently required
by Major Hay -

Brought to
19/10/71 J.P.

G.L. 3622
20/10/71

Copy sent to Dept of
Engrs with reference to
their No 298/77 & 328 dated 5/71.

Wm Ley

1
S. 90

From Cyprus 18 Sep 72 (7) No 5257
155

To The Supte of Navy

Dated 31st

Despatched } January

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 5257 } 18

No 155

Their Office N. 2932/30
of 12 Sept. 71, and
docket N. 3622/787
of 20 Oct. 71, on the
subject of the complaint
preferred by the Dy Dr
of the Dock Talbot.

Requests that an
early reply may be
submitted to the above.

By order

W. H. Lacy

1-71-6

1
S. 90

From 1872 (6) No. 5369
To The Secretary of Nagpur 160
Dated 8th
Despatched } February
Received
Enclosures No. &c
General No. 5369. } 1872
Sl No 160 }
This Office No. 5251/1554
of 31st Ultimo.

Enquiries when the report on the petition of the cultivators of the Soral Taluk, complaining against the over assessment of their Taluk after the recent Survey, may be looked for.

By Order
W. Grigg
Secy

19
S. 90

From Resident & Agent

To The Supdt of Mysore

The Secy to the Chief Comm

Dated 8th August 1892

Despatched 13 "

Received 17 "

Enclosures No 4

General No 533 / 87

Rev Dept 140 /

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of the Chief Commissioner a letter regarding the complaint of the Sonde Rajas through Mr Stuart against the assessment of rates imposed.

I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedient servant

Resident

17th August 92

Memorandum

Subject

19th August 92

20 "

---

(5) 5/93 10,000

No 553
Rec 140

Nugur Division
Superintendent's office
Shimoga 8th Feby 1872
134

MYSORE COMMISSION

To,

The Secretary to the Chief
Commissioner of
Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Chief Commissioner a report received from the deputy Superintendent of Shimoga on the subject of the objections raised by some of the ryots of Sorab to the Survey assessment fixed on their lands.

I am aware that Lieutenant Colonel Elliott has been at much pains to examine the question but it is not to be expected that the Civil officers can do more than express an opinion on very general terms as the

opinions

operation of classing on the principle adopted by the Bombay Survey is highly technical, and can only be understood by practice in the field.

In the assessment of a Taluq, objections may be taken on various grounds; either that the lump assessment is excessive; that villages have been incorrectly grouped for the purposes of assessment; that the average assessment on garden, wet, or dry lands is too high in the case of each description of such lands, or that the relative value of individual fields has been erroneously estimated.

In the case of Sorab Taluq, as Colonel Elliott points out, there is no reason whatever for believing that there is

a general over assessment, and in fact having been lately in the Talook and invited free discussion with the ryots wherever I went, I have not found either that this was supposed by them to be the case, or that they were able to prove that any great error had arisen in the grouping of villages.

With regard to the dry land assessment this dissatisfaction was anywhere expressed the complaints having reference entirely to garden and wet lands.

In the case of Coimbatore gardens the maximum assessment was allowed to be moderate, but opinions were frequently given that the Revenue Survey officers had failed to apportion the assessment fairly, and that in this respect the ancient assessment was in many instances

more

more equitable than the former rates.

The assessment on the mid land seems to me to have given rise to the chief dissatisfaction, and the point open to question not being in my opinion the total assessment now levied, the difficulty consists in forming a judgment on the fairness with which individual fields have been relatively classed, a matter upon which for the reason above stated, it is impossible to form a judgment without going into the classification details of each individual case.

The ryots did not appear to me to have confidence in the method adopted for determining the class of lands

by

by a valuation of the inherent quality of the soil based on its composition and texture combined with its depth and superficial configuration, nor did they assent to the general equity of the assessment imposed with reference to water supply, either from tanks or wells

But the first of these processes is conducted under special rules embodying the principle on which the classification is founded and a change could not be introduced without an extra alteration in a system which has been found in practice to answer fairly throughout the Bombay Presidency and for which no better substitute has been yet devised.

The Controlling officers of the Department are responsible that these rules are properly applied and they only can furnish explanation regarding the deviations in particular instances.

The question of water rate as the Chief Commissioner is aware is not in a satisfactory position and cannot be said to have been solved at all. The Irrigation Department alleges that the extra assessment now imposed by the Survey department on land irrigated by Government Tanks is based on no definite data and entirely arbitrary, and the principle on which land irrigated by wells should be assessed is I believe, equally undefined. The illustrations given by Lieut: Col. Elliott are not satisfactory. The Survey

Delhi

Department however undertakes to assess with exclusive reference to the advantages of soil and situation, and the imposition of a higher assessment on land because at the time of classing it was cultivated with a superior description of crop, to that on similar land near it, would be entirely opposed to the system, and would not occur except by a perversion of the rules by which the Department is guided.

Enclosures are returned -

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obedt Servt

Superintendent

No. 311

Shimoga District
Dy. Superintt's Office
Camp Nauty 25th Janty 1872

To

The Superintendent
Nugur Division.

Sir,

Referring to the complaint of the ryots of Sorab regarding the assessment of that Taluk by the Revenue Survey Department, forwarded with your docket No. 298 of 18th Septr 1871, I have the honor to submit the following remarks—

The complaint of the Petitioners is somewhat diffuse but two casual points seem to be the burden of it, 1st inequality of assessment as regards water supply, and 2d inequality of assessment as regards the actual fertility of land. To discover if there were any possibility of arriving at

at a right conclusion on these points.
I requested the Ryots to point out
to me unmistakable instances of
such being the case, and I must
say, in so far as I was competent
to judge the Ryots did point out
to me instances, which in my
opinion clearly established each
point.

2. Captain Rutherford, Dy.
Supt. Revn. Survey being in the
neighbourhood of the illustrations
shown to me on both points, I
proceeded to his Camp to con-
-sult with him, and laid before
him what seemed to me to be
a flagrant instance of the 1st
point - inequality of assessment
as regards water supply. He at
once kindly sent off an old &
experienced classer to reclass
the

the two fields I had alluded to, and the result of the classer's inspection & reclassing was to confirm the survey assessment on the point of water supply-

3 The case I had selected was that of two fields one lying close under the bund of a tank with full supply of water from the sluice and the other being at a great distance from the bund to part of which only the water from the sluice ran, but this last field was also capable of receiving the surplus water from the Rodi while the former field did not obtain this advantage. This being the state of the two fields as regards water supply you must see that it is difficult for those uninitiated in the mysteries of assessment, clearly to apprehend why the latter

latter field should be assessed at a higher water rate than the former.

4. As regards the 2d point, inequality of assessment as regards the actual fertility of land. I had the benefit of Captain Rutherford's inspection of one instance adduced. This was the case of two fields, one wholly assessed as garden and the other partly assessed as garden. That which had been wholly assessed as garden, had been specially tested by Captain Anderson which afforded the strongest grounds for supposing this must have been properly assessed as garden, and I gather from Capt.n Anderson's remarks in

in the classing books viz: that
the whole field should be classed
as garden or all as wet or words
to that effect that in a portion
only of this field was there sugar
cane and the native classer had
assessed only so much as had
been cultivated with sugar cane.
But finding the water supply from
the well from which this field
was partially irrigated by manual
labor to be insufficient for the supply
of the whole field Capt. Anderson
would appear to have written the
above remark and classed the
whole as garden But next
to this field and nearer the well
is another classed wholly as wet
with the exception of a small
portion which was rated as
garden

garden, evidently the quantity of land which had been under sugarcane cultivation when classed by the native classer. Here it was clear, one would think, the two fields had not been assessed rateably with regard to their actual fertility. If there was water in the well sufficient to cultivate the whole of the more distant field (for which reason and because the water had to be conveyed to the field by manual labor of some sort it is assessed wholly as garden) surely the field nearer the well should in like manner have been wholly assessed as garden, seeing that it was nearer the well and in all probability at one time or other

every

every inch of it had raised Crops
irrigated by water raised from
this well. Captn Rutherford
seemed to admit that at first sight
it would seem so but he thought
if further reference were made to the
accounts which were at Dharwar,
it would no doubt be found that
the further off field had a right
to a greater share of water than
the nearer one and this greater
powers of perticuing it Should
this explanation be correct of
course it accounts for the diff=
ference of assessment on the two
fields. You will again perceive
the impossibility for an outsider
going into the question of inequality
of assessment put on by the Reve=
Survey department. I've stronger
cases than those adduced by me
could

could not be brought up, and yet in the eyes of the initiated there is nothing wrong in the one case, and the probability of its being all right in the other.

5. Under these circumstances I have not thought it necessary to go into the details of each case, as it is more than probable there is not a shadow of reason in the complaint of the ryots, or rather I should say, there can be no doubt the assessment has invariably been put on in accordance with the principles which guide the Revn Survey department.

6. With regard to the 9th point, however, I must remark with all deference to superior knowledge

Knowledge, that I fail to see how the extra supply of water from the Rody received by the more distant field can make it better as regards water supply than the field near the bund of the tank, which can be abundantly supplied from the sluice at all times & seasons. But even if it be admitted as an error and one man be really better off than the other there can be no question in my mind that the supposedly injured man is in no way overassessed. the errors, if there are any, in the assessment of this Taluk consist in no instance of over-assessment, except where there may be instances of clerical mistakes. The difficulty has been to understand how the Taluk has got off so cheaply.

The

7. The staple produce is rice, the soil we know to be rather above than below the average, at least so I should gather from the 5th para of Captn Anderson's report, the rain fall is abundant and generally the water supply is ample and the ryots are prosperous and well to do. Thus with a fair soil, ample water supply and a prosperous people, a considerable rise in the taxation might well have been expected, the result however shows, vide Captn Grant's 63d para, a rise of but 13 per Cent on the assessment of the wet cultivation, which is to last for the next 30 years, and I may remark here the comparison, as given

to

to show the increase of assessment does not appear quite a fair one for it is, comparing the collections of the year 1869-70 against the assessment, but on by the Survey. Now had the assessment on these occupied lands been given, it is evident the result would have been still less favorable to the Survey assessment

8. But to still further illustrate the exceeding lowness of the Survey assessment, and the exceeding great improbability of a single instance of over assessment I would request attention to the Statement at Para 43 of Captn Grants report, from which it will be seen that in the course of the first 20 years there was a rise in the revenue of

of over 60 per Cent. What could be clearer proof or more conclusive evidence, that the assessment on the Valley was not excessive. In spite of every disadvantage that has been named to vindicate the present low assessment. In spite of the inequality of the former assessment, the serious fall in the prices in several of those years, the badness of the seasons at times, the utter want of roads and markets, the difficulty of obtaining in parts, in spite of all these, and every other obstacle that can be thought of or named, there has been shown a steady progressive increase year by year. What is the inference that

that can be drawn from these facts other than that the former assessment on this Talook was excessively low and then add to this, that the staple produce is rice, the soil is fair average soil the water supply is abundant and ample and the people are prosperous and well to do, that the perfectness of the Revt Survey assessment almost forbids the possibility of unequality in assessment that roads are gradually being made markets are likely to spring up, and the labor difficulty is steadily decreasing and then remember the increase of Revenue, Government is to derive for the next 30 years is not 15. per Cent almost on the Revenue before

before payable on the occupier's
lands, and is it possible there
can be over-assessment. Indeed
Colonel Anderson in his para 7.
admits the Talook is under-assessed,
but justifies it on the plea that
the equality of his assessment
will prevent any fall on the present
revenue, and probably cause a rise.
The justness of these conclusions
remains to be proved. But if
I may be permitted to continue
my remarks on the point of assess-
-ment, why I would ask, when
there are such unmistakable
proofs of the condition & status
of the Talook to be gained from
the returns of the Talook itself,
should, a guide or precedent for assess-
-ment, be sought for from the
adjacent

× × × ×

adjacent Districts of the Southern Mahratta Country, which was assessed possibly a quarter of a century ago or more.

9 With regard to the 2d. point I would observe though there may be no inequality of assessment as the case pointed out there seem to me some imperfections in the assess-ment of gardens, perhaps I express myself better when I say in the system of classing. In discussing the 1st. point I tried to show, that if there had been errors of assess-ment they were wholly on the side of the Ryots and I purpose now to endeavor to point out what appear to me defects in classing which have given rise

to

to the present complaint.

10. I must premise by saying, I do not suppose there is a single instance of wrong classing to be found, according to the rules in force on the subject, but I would submit the rules in force would appear defective. The highest classed lands are gardens. Now a garden in Revenue Survey phraseology means beyond what is stated in the accounts as garden lands - planted with fruit & garden trees, which are standing insufficient number in one plot, to show the land was formerly rated as garden, or reasonably ought to have been so rated. Also all land irrigated by manual, or other, labor, by the raising of the water from the

place

place that contains it, however the water may be obtained whether by digging or boundary. These are usually called well gardens and whatever — their produce they are classed as — gardens. Thus a tank may be a well, or a water course may be one, or in fact any hole, pit, or receptacle of any kind in the earth which can contain and retain sufficient water for irrigation purposes, is called a well, when the water is drawn or raised from it to irrigate, and all lands irrigated from wells are gardens in the Revenue Survey acceptation of the term.

11. Now it would be truly presumptuous in me, to say, that this definition of land which is to be classed as garden, is wrong, I can only say that in practice, this

this definition of a garden seems to lead to some injustice, and to illustrate this, I would give the instance of two men who cultivate two lands, one of them a low and the other a high, lying land. The cultivation of the low lying land has ample water supply from the sluice, and no necessity to look elsewhere for water; he can, and does, raise the same description of crops as his neighbour on the high ground, but from his greater command of water, & probably a slight superiority of soil, he reaps a better crop, he will be classed as a wet cultivator. But look at the case of his neighbour on the ground, the water from the sluice

cannot

cannot reach his field, to try and
put himself on equality, he has
to go to much labor and raise the
water by some means or other into
his field he will be classed as a
gardener. Thus the theory in practice
becomes an absurdity or at any
rate an anomaly. It may be said
the assessment on the two lands will
be found to be unappreciably different.
Be it so but the difference small
though it be, will be on the wrong
side, and plainly shows the im-
perfectness of the system. for I
cannot admit it to be any cor-
rection of a wrong, to call it a
small, or a little wrong.

Next take the case of two men
cultivating two fields of like size
and equal quality of soil, and
obtaining their water from the

same

same well; here the classing will be determined by the share each possesses of the water in the well, which of course is right in principle. To carry out the principle, enquiry must be held into the quantity of water contained in the well. Now, it is evident, this must be ascertained from local enquiry, & thus the determination of the most vital point may be approximately right, in some cases, but it is just as likely to be absurdly wrong, and therefore the principle is defective and likely to lead to injustice.

12. But the weakness of the principle can be still further illustrated without drawing on the brain for far fetched or impossible

cases

cases. Let it be supposed that the two fields are each 4 acres in extent, and that one man has a 3/4 share of the water and the other the remaining 1/4 share, and let it be admitted the classer is not dependent on local information and that practice makes perfect, even to the plumbing of a well by the eye, and say the classer conscientiously reckons there is water in the well sufficient for the irrigation of 12 acres of land, for when there are shares in a well, its capacity must be determined to settle the question of water class, and what do we find? this: the man with a 3/4 share has to be charged a double water rate on his field as he has sufficient water command for two crops. The whole of his field will therefore be classed

Words illegible

classed as garden at a high rate,
while the ¼ share man, having only
command of water for 3 acres,
will be classed as having 3 acres
of garden and one acre of wet.
So far the theory is maintained;
but there being ample water for
both fields, and no one else having
any right to this, let it be supposed
the ¼ share-holder is the rich man,
and the other poor, will not the
rich man cultivate the whole of
his field with the superior crop?
or use the water for his whole field?
of course he will, and thus he
will render the theory defective.

13. This shows the state of
the fields as viewed by the
classer but turn for a moment
to

to their actual condition, and in ninety nine cases out of one hundred it will probably be found, that in neither field has more than a portion, say one acre been irrigated by well water. Is it not then a stretching the theory too far to say that because a man has command of water therefore, he shall use it, and if he does not like to use it he must pay for it. Is not a classification so made, one just on the capabilities of the land & why? I would ask if on the capabilities of a land under well irrigation, should the same principle not be extended to all irrigable lands? and where this exists is there not something defective in the principle of classing, and does it not show that all lands are

not

not classed according to their fertility.?

14. Take another instance, two men have each a small hole dug in their field into which water can be led from the tank. One man is enterprising and he grows a quarter of an acre of onions watering them from the water in the hole, the other has the same opportunity but does not make use of it. Here, as it is a standing rule of the Survey to take things as they find them, the one is charged, and the other not. But why is he charged for a quarter of an acre only? the hole that has been dug, has no capacity to speak of and has

has no spring the command of water in the tank is unlimited for this field, and every field under it, the water has only to be let into this hole and the whole field can be irrigated by it, and the soil is capable of producing any crop he chooses to raise He has dug the hole for the convenience of watering this ¼ acre and only this quantity of land will be charged as garden surely there is a defect in the classing here when compared with the last case where the man actually cultivated one acre and was charged 4 acres as garden, solely because he had the command of water for those 4 acres

acres, and I submit shows a defect in the system of classing, and illustrates the complaint, the lands are not assessed according to their fertility.

15. Reasonable answers can be given to all these points, I have no doubt, for I have perfect faith in the substantial correctness of the survey system, but it is instances of this sort which have raised the discontent, and though I must confess I do not myself see the plain answer to them, still no doubt they can be answered.

16. I will not be bold enough to offer or suggest a remedy, but if I have been right

right in all I have said, I should consider the defect lay in too broad a meaning being given to the word well. To restrict the meaning of a well may not be compatible with the system, but if what have been called defects are really such, surely it behoves that these should be removed by some other system than that which seems to have been adopted viz" under assess-ment or at any rate an assess-ment so low in its universal application that no field can be called over assessed.

17. I have not answered your letter in detail as from local enquiry it was evident that

that the two points I have named, contained the pith of what the Ryots felt were wrong, and wished to complain of, and I trust I have been able to elucidate their complaint, so as to show there are some grounds of reason in it.

I regret my answer should have been so delayed, but after reading the printed reports and making local enquiries, something struck me, which, it occurred to me, might well be introduced into this letter, as bearing on the complaint, but the Chief Commissioner having given his unqualified assent to the assessment in Sorab,

and

and finding the information at my command is not sufficiently perfect to prove all I have observed, tending to prove the inadequateness of the assessment in Scrub. I have been obliged, after much loss of time in considering the question to refrain from offering any further remarks, lest it should seem I was assuming the position of a critic, which is far from my intention, and they should appear uncalled for.

18 The original docket to your address and the original petition of the Ryots, are herewith returned.

I

I have the honor to be &c

Signed J. H. Elliott

Dep. Superintt.

Shimoga Distt.

(True Copy)

Abbay

Superintt.

Nagar Dep.

326

San Isabel 11 March 1870

No. 5823.
Ans. 130.

The Surveyor Gen.l of Colorado

Sir, In pursuance of the Instructions contained in your letter of 31st May 69 addressed by the Secretary of the Int.r to the Sup.t of Indian Affairs, stating the date of appointment fixed in the settlement of Ute Indians, together with a letter on the subject from the Supt. of Navigation, & from the petitioners dated 8th July 69 with enclosures, which have accordingly returned, I have the honor to report upon the communication both the Supt.s of the Survey, & am directed to request the favor of your causing the Office of the Surveyed at the Government Hospital to be furnished with a statement comparative statement of the amount of Ute Indian Lands included in the settlement together with any Remarks you may deem the circumstances of the petitioners & Coke &c.

2. With respect to the letter from the Supt.s of Navigation the Chief Engineer states that his Engineers have not carried out the Survey in accordance with Capt. Gunnison, as the Navigation interests might therefore

have been drawn with a view to report.
The Gov.t does not attach much importance to
Lt. Col. Elliotts remarks regarding
the charges made & classification
but it is satisfactory to find from his
report that he is quite clear that
there is no ground for the statements
of our opponents set forth
by the petitioners - It is unnecessary
for Colonels to make that he believes
that there is no ground whatever
for the charges
[illegible] as a ground of the
complaints & suspends
the petitioners Legs.

Copy of Surveyor's
Settlement Report
and the Abstract
Statement attached
to, communicated
from the Office.
Crown Lands
11.3.72

9
1885

(11)

From 1892 No. 2/1

To The Surveying & Settlement Commr of Inspn

Dated 1st April 192

Despatched 2d "

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 2 } 18
New No. 1 }

Draws attention to the Appl dr 5923/130 of the 11 Inst: and requests early submission of his report on the petition of the cultivators of the Sorab Taluk for reference to the Govt of India still remaining unanswered. By Cover

Offg Secy:

To Mr Duffin Dist Supd

17.4.72

I

T.85

I request with
ten the Settlement
Report of the Sro.
Saba Talook with
my orders thereon.
The Survey Settlt
Report referred to
in Letter 2 of the
Collr. forms part
of the above Enclosures

Rec'd 18/4
Urgent
Asstt. Send the Report alluded to
to - Supt Survey with report in
test with it. Send Collr Anderson
whom it was sent on 19.4.72 after
copy Mahr Commissioner report. -
It meantime send for - printed copy
Capt Hagan Report & Enclosures
Akare opinion of 20 81-4/10.3.71 apparently
from 2621 of 20 Dec 71 - 18/4/72
Mr Robbins
Mr Peile - 18.4.72

From The Survey Settlement Comm
To Secy to Govt
Dated 6 April 1872
Despatched
Received 15 April 1872

Enclosures No

General No. 443 1872-73

Sir,

With reference to letter 5923/130 of the 11th Sept 72. I submit herewith my report on the Petition of the Ryots of the Sirsi Taluk -

To Secretary with papers.
A reply to Govt on the subject is awaited -
Mr Robbins for disposal to day 15-4-72

Kindly mention what I must send in it -
16/4
Sent to Collr Canara
18-4-72

(12)

From No 443 of 1872

Colonel W. C. Anderson

To Survey and Settlt Commr Mysore

The Secretary to Chief Commr

for the Government of the

Territories of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore

Survey Commissioner's office

Karwar 6th April 1872.

Sir

I have the honor to

make the following remarks

with reference to your letter

No Gl 5923 / Rev 130 of the 11th ultimo

2. ¶ Para 43 of the report

of the Supt Revenue Survey No 81

of the 10th March 1871 is a

statement of the annual Col-

lections for 22 years antecedent

to the settlement made last

year as may not be appropri-

ate to show the prices of the staples of the Talooka for

few

few of these years in juxta position with the Revenue actually collected.—

Year	Collected Rupees	Rice per Rupee Seers		Betel nut per local Maund		Jaggree coarse sugar per local Maund
		Large	Small	1st sort	2nd sort	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1850	93996	38	36	2.13	1.4	0.6
1855	115096	21	19	3.4	1.9	0.13
1860	119226	14	12	3.9	1.12	1.0
1862	123066	12	10	3.0	2.8	1.4
1864	128916	16	14	4.0	3.4	1.8
1865	131023	9	8	4.8	3.8	2.0
1866	134684	12	10	6.4	5.0	2.0
1867	136849	9	8	5.0	4.0	3.0
1868	137582	11	9	5.0	4.0	3.0
1869	136608	14	12	6.0	4.0	1.8
1870	134924	10	8	6.0	4.0	2.8

3. A fall in prices has occurred in the last three years, though to a less extent than has occurred in other parts of the Country. The cause of this may be found in the nature of the produce of this Talooka

Talooka of which an increase
in the quantity produced is
not possible to the same
extent as in ordinary dry
crop grains unoccupied lands
fit to produce such being every
where available to a large
extent while this is not the
case as regards rice Betel
nut, and I agree the increased
value of money due to the
stoppage of importation of
bullion of course affects the
the relative value of the pro-
ducts of this Talooka as of
all other articles but it is
not also liable to be much
affected by increased production
to any large amount A good
demand may always be ex-
pected for articles of such
universal use as rice sugar,
and betel nut and moreover
of

of such value as to pay the cost of export, the case is different as regards the less valuable dry crop grains, and the prices of them may be expected to fall more and have in fact fallen more than those of produce more in demand and of greater portability.

4. The prices of late years have been subject to too great disturbances to enable any reliable forecast to be based upon them. But it may be fairly assumed that taking all points into consideration the prices of 1860 and thereabouts may be probably accepted as rather likely to be exceeded than fallen short of in the immediate future.

5. Before 1857 the agriculture

interests in this Country were
generally in a depressed con-
dition compared with their stat
since during a long period low
prices had ruled and little has
been done to facilitate inter-
change of produce by improve-
ment of communications now a
great change has occurred the
progress of material improvement
is rapid and fresh blood and
life has been put into the agri-
cultural classes by profits
from the abnormally high price
which ruled for two & three
years in the past decade.

6. The estimated State revenue
derivable from the occupied
land of the Sorab Taluka in
the first year of the settlement
1871 [illegible] was Rupees 60582 Rupee
1,34,924 being the collection of
the preceding year the last of
the

the old system. If we compare this sum of Rupees 1,60,582 and the prices prevailing in 1870 with the realizations and prices of 1850 or 1855 it will be seen that the Survey assessment represents a very much smaller share of the produce than the realizations of 1850 or of 1855 did of the produce of those years, without going into any elaborate calculations a glance at the Tabular statement at Para 2. of this letter will show this.

7. So much for the gross revenue assessed upon the district in comparison with former realizations keeping in view the prices prevailing at each period.—

8 As regards the distribution of assessment the measurement, classification and grouping

grouping of the villages for different rates of assessment was performed with all possible care. In no human operation can absolute freedom from error be found and absolute and unimpeachable equality of assessment must be a point to which we must be content to make the best approximation in our power yet while I have endeavoured to show that the gross burden of taxation placed upon the district is moderate, I can only express my conviction that a fair distribution has been also attained and whatever minor and unavoidable inequalities or imperfections our work may contain I have a very strong conviction that our assessment cannot be proved in any instance

instance. —

9. The Petitioners complaint contains a most extraordinary jumble of misrepresentation and absolute fiction. Some little time will be required to collect the information necessary to put their figures when they give any, in their true light this information I hope to obtain hereafter as it will I apprehend be somewhat curious and show how far the petitioners are from deserving commiseration. —

10. Colonel Elliotts report I will also advert to hereafter. —

11. I may note that this agetation in the Sorab Taluka against the assessment is not entirely of local origin. It has spread from North Canara in the coast Talookas

of which party under settle-
ment last year a permanent
settlement was asserted to have
been made by Sir T. Munro
in the beginning of the cen-
tury, and emissaries were sent
by certain influential land
holders there into the Talooks
above the Ghats and even into
the adjacent Sorab Taluka
whence the petition under re-
port emanates. At the time
of the settlement last year
many of the land holders in
Sorab also talked of their
assessment having been fixed
from ancient times and there-
fore unchangeable, finding
this ground without a shadow
of base they have now chang-
it and petition against the
rates in detail in a way
unknown before in Mysore
for

for the reason that similar influences were not been brought to bear elsewhere. I have no doubt that the detailed investigation I have put in progress will show conclusively that the petitioners were through fraud holding their lands at merely nominal rates of assessment, rates utterly out of proportion to those paid in adjacent villages and even in the same village on land of like quality. The figures given by the petitioners themselves, if they are correct show this beyond all doubt.

Your obedient servant

W. Cameron

Survey and Settlement Commissioner Mysore.

1
1884

B. (13) No 37

From 1872 16

To The Surveyor of Customs

Dated 19th April

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 375

No. 16 1872/73.

Requests that a Copy of Capt. Grants letter No. 81 dated 10th March/71 which was returned with this office letter No. 363 of the 13th April/71, and Mr. Surveyor Smiths Report referred to in your Docket No. 331 dated 28th March/71 relating to the provision of a Repeating of the Corriba

Lorraine Talbot, may
be forwarded to this
Office as early as
possible this week
if required.

[illegible]

[illegible]

19/4/71.

[illegible]

Encl. to
19-8-72

1
1885

Revenue 1872 No. 503
17

To The Secretary to Govt. of India
Foreign Department
Calcutta.

Dated 6th

Despatched 9th

Received 13th

Enclosures No.

General No.

1 Sugar Supdt's letter
1 Shirreff Supdt's letter
1 Shirreff & Secretary's letter
1 Petition
1 Printed Copy of Summary
* Consignment Note, Bonded Warehouse, Calcutta, Passport, Bargain
1873.
* 1 Docket from Govt. (returned).

With reference to docket No. 3008 dated 25th August last, returns the petition from the cultivators of the Nadia Talook and submits certain information regarding the complaint preferred by them.

1082

No 560
17 Ra.

Foreign Secretary. (14) Mysore C.C. Office
Bangalore 6th May 1872.

Calcutta.

Sir,

In returning the petition of the cultivators of the Sorabs Talooks of the Shimoga District of Mysore, forwarded with your docket No 310 R dy 25th ult., I have directed to state for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

2. The petition is signed by 25 persons, and it is stated therein that they have been sent to represent to Government by the Rayets of their lands by the Survey dept in the Settlement of the Talooks carried out a few years ago - that the representers are generally dissatisfied, troubled and in some instances harassed by the

Regard the former adjustment which
is described as the "fixed" assessment
that the assessment being begun by Henry
it was intended that
the Survey & valuation should be
[illegible] but in fact was delayed
by the petitions for
the completion of the classification of
the lands adopted by the Survey Dept.
that their objections should have such
weight as to intimidate that they could
devise methods if they did not
decide to keep the assessment, for
reasons, that they have spent money
in improving the land & have no other
means of livelihood, - that higher values
have been fixed where there are markets
and [illegible]

have done, & that they object. That they have heard that there is a rule of the Land Department, that the Valuation of the Lands is only Equal to 3/4 the Value of certain other Districts & that Lands 4/ & 16/- per annum are Valued & Rated as Lands & Gardens respectively in Villages of the Suburbs settled in 1869, the Rate have been raised to 4 3/4 & 5/- on Nine and 20/- on Garden Lands, & Examined in the Present Settlement.

The petitioners add that they applied to the Chief Surveyor, who referred them to the Survey Office, which Department that they could assign them Lands of Equal Value. That they consider the Assessment should be fixed according to Rule, & that the Improvements

settlement should be ~~finally~~ cancelled and
a new one made; and that if these
requisitions are not complied with - they
will have their bonds cancelled &
3 - The proposal for
the settlement of the Scrub Islands -
which had been ~~under~~ ~~consideration~~ before
time previously, was ~~finally~~ submitted by
the Surveyor Gen.l for the orders of
the Chief Com.r with his letter No
209 of 25th March 1871, and upon
due consideration approved (and) their adoption
directed - by ~~a~~ copies of the Survey Gen.l
& Report & the orders passed thereon
is forwarded herewith for the
information of the Exec.e & Leg.e Council -
4 - Some three months subsequent to

the passing of orders &c. the settlement proceeds, but as these petitioners complaining of the delay of appeals & inquiries were deemed by the Chief Com.r. - the importance & the circumstances of the appeals recently in force was specially noticed in the Settlement Report, and in applying the same, the time of appeals in some cases had been considered to a considerable extent but a consideration which ~~should~~ could not be given to those parts of the petitioners grievances by the Survey Com.rs, that they would have been no general new appeals of the Sabarkantha to the petitioners and enforced accordingly & that the settlement

had been explained & directions given to
that they subdivided the two Districts
-ficed with the assistance of Engineers
to their hands could attend to the
Survey (Sec.) but the Surveyor Officer
to deal with such complaints.—
4th The petition presented from Bara
Pergunnah appears to have been attended-
addressed to Govt.—
5th As it appeared to the Board from
the Memorials & the petitions
of the Local Revenue Officers to the
allegations set forth in the petitions
Memorials were forwarded to the Chief
of the Division with the intention of
his visiting Engineer on his subject
for communication with the Collect.

the Survey - From some unexplained cause, however, particularly chiefly the absence of the Survey Surveyor - the Survey was made by the Dy Supdt. of the District & the Supdt. of the Dept. × a portion of which Dy Supdt. being omitted on account of illness -

× No 553 d/8th Feby. 1872 from Superintendent Mysore. A portion of letter No 511 of 25th Jany 72 from Dy Superintendent Shimoga District - No 1443 d/6th April 1872 from the Survey and Settlement Commr. of Mysore -

6 Copies of the Reports of these Officers × of the Inamdars of the Survey Commrs thereon and the petitions are enclosed herewith and it will be seen from these that both the Supdt & Dy Supdt contended that there is no reason whatever for believing that there has been any misappropriation of the Records and that the disputed Patta has reference entirely to the assignment on garden & wet lands, the classification of which is determined

to by the Report through the benevolent
Duke of Richmond, is more to the
object to be expected at present -
The fact, the confession to accordingly
these reports, seems chiefly to arise
-pacity of the Indian people under the
settlement & civilization of the Land. Whereas
the cause Mr. Hoth took credit for having
settled the unquiet disposition of
the Indians & that seemingly
existed, and having appropriated
the Indian with fairness & justice out
of the hands of the Natives -
8. The day before Report goes, further at
length into the question of the system
of Occupation adopted by the Surveyor

Dept. he[ad] connect[ed] w[ith] some of the
buildings that it is impossible and
his arguments are erroneous in some
points, such has been regarding a dep[ar]t-
ment with the details & working of
which he is unacquainted, the work
appears to require Examination here
X 9. The questions connected with the Imp[ro]v[emen]t of
the Water Dale have engaged
Attention, but cannot be settled, but they
are dealt with in a practical way
under certain - Proposals Dales, by
the Survey Dep[t] in fixing the
Dales of assessments on land by
and the Corp[ora]t[io]n attorney thereon
with The duties of officers of the
Sanitation Dept. on the point stated

In the concluding para of Major Hay's letter - the fact is there questions are unsettled & undefined Survey has not settled - India, and it is just to depend to the Survey Dept's in-Purpose that it has to expect and defined code of Rules on the subject- 10. Forming read to the Survey Comm's letter, No 443 dy- 6th ultt, and the actual results of the Settlement, as set forth in the Appended Endorsement, it will appear that the total Assessment under the Settlement is Rs. 160582 against Rs 134925 the amount

Description of Land	Former Assessment		Survey Assessment		
	for 1869/70	average per acre	Total Assessment	per Acre in each case	average per acre
1 Dry crop Land	2578	0-0-11	14220	1-2-0	0-5-4
2 Rice do.	112577	2-12-3	127072	6-4-0	3-2-0
3 Garden do	19489	15-2-6	19290	20-0-0	15-0-0
Miscellaneous	341	—	—	—	—
Totals	134925	1-9-6	160582	—	1-14-4

of the collection in 1869/70, being an increase of Rs. 2565 × Of this increase, × Rs. 11702 has been incurred on Dry land, the average rates on which have been raised from 11 pie to 5-4 annas per acre but the Supdt. of the Division states that no dissatisfaction with the rates imposed on Dry Cultivated lands has been expressed, & that the complaints have originated entirely from wet land-holders. × Deducting the amount from the total increase, a balance of Rs. 13955 remains, which represents the increase on the better class of lands, but a reference to the above table will show that the total assessment on garden lands has been

ordinarily covered by Rs 199 annually, the average value of such lands has been reduced from Rs 15.2.6 to Rs 15 per acre. The income of the total assessment due to the is Rs 14495 in a little less than 13 per cent on the previous collection. Thus the average value per acre on this class of land has been assessed at Rs 2.12.3 & Rs. 3-2 As.

11- It has also appeared that there is no discrimination with the large income of assessment and of value on dry crop lands, and that both the total assessment & average value on garden lands having been lowered, there can be no ground for a complaint of general over assessment on such lands, though

individuals may believe they have
reason to complain of an increase
in their payments under the pre-
-sent system--

12. With respect to the increased dispo-
-sition & average value in rice lands
the crops grown on which, constitute
of Rice & Sugar Cane, and entitled to
in the Settlement Report
be paid a remunerative price can
in the Chief Com.r opinion be no
reasonable question that such dis-
-position and value are hardened,
& that there has been no general
over appreciation of the class of
lands, since
~~through~~ individual holders
may consider they have good
~~for~~ complaint of their ~~lands~~

having been assessed under the new settlement at higher rates than formerly.

Contrasting the maximum and average rates imposed on the Bags of lands in Sonamai ~~and the~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and the other Talukas (4 in number) which were ~~[illegible]~~ settled about the same period, it will be seen from the marginal table

Name of Taluka	Assessment on Bag Lands: Maximum rate per acre	Average per acre
1 Chennijerri	Rs. 8.0.0	Rs. 4.7.0
2 Bandikeel	" 9.0.0	" 3.7.6
3 Siva	" 9.0.0	" 3.7.6
4 Tam-Koor	" 10.0.0	" 3.13.8
Average rates	Rs. 9.0.0	Rs. 3.12.1

that so far from exceptionally high rates having been ~~[illegible]~~ adopted in the former Taluka, those imposed in it have been very considerably below the

Answer for the War Office Records.

13. Col. Anderson's letter No. 443 D - 6th Aug., appears to the Chief Com.r to state the case fairly as regards the Condition & Capabilities of the Forest Records and the Assistance of his Dept.t and Col Anderson is satisfied that there has been no want of care & consideration in the Police - The settlements hitherto made by the Dept.t have been accepted generally as the Cultivators and Inhabitants by the Ryots and are found perfectly satisfactory in the case of the Records are ~~dissatisfied with the settlement~~ ~~of North Canara~~, by Col Anderson referred to in para 11, and to the fact that Civilians frontier

Approving the re settlement of North Canara

who have hitherto held land in the District at rates per below those proposed and who have [illegible] settled from [illegible] their rights have been reserved of the standing under the new settlement but as a case with Commissioners Report.

14. Col Anderson proposes to [illegible] report on the following subject & the points bearing on the case, but [illegible] such [illegible] be sent hereafter when already [illegible] the Chief [illegible] to submit this report with [illegible] without [illegible] to the further information

presented by hon.

R. Lee
3. 5. 72.

Encld
19-8-92

1
Sys-

4-71-14

From
To
Dated
Despatched
Received

1892 No 364

Enclosures No.

General No.

No.

(15)

No 170 R.

From

C. U. Aitchison Esqre C.S.I.
Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

Colonel R. I. Meade C.S.I.
Chief Commissioner of
Mysore.

Foreign Dept.
Revenue.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 563/17 R. dated 6th May, returning the petition from the cultivators of the Soraba Talook, and submitting certain information on the complaint preferred by them. In reply I am to state that, after a careful examination of the case, His Excellency in Council sees no reason to believe that the Talook has been over-assessed.

2 With regard to the classification of the lands, any individual who thinks his lands have been wrongly classified should be told that he may appeal to the Commissr. of Survey and Settlement, who should direct a re-investigation; and at the

same

same time inform the Petitioner that the expense thereof will be borne by Government, if the claim is found to be a just one; and by the Petitioner, if the appeal is found to be groundless.
Colonel Anderson also, in the examination he is making, (on which according to your last para. he proposes to report further) should give special attention to this point.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

J. Whitelaw
Secretary to the Govt.
of India

Simla
The 15th July
1872.

Received
17/7/72

[illegible]

x Received 17/8/1872

T. C
585

18 2. R.: 49.

From,

The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,

To, The Secretary to Chief Commr of Mysore

Dated 31st July 1872

Despatched

Received Reg. 7th Septr/72

ENCLOSURES No. 1

No. 346

In continuation of No. 443 of 6th April last on petition against rates of assessment introduced into Sorab Talooka

Printed copy of enclosures sent to Govt of India Foreign Deptt with letter No. 3453 dated 18th Septr/72.

LS
4-7-75

Jm

No 946 of 1872. (16)

From,

Colonel W. T. Anderson
Survey and Settlement Commissioner

To,

The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
for the Government of the Territories
of His Highness the Maharaja of
Mysore

Survey Commissioner's Office
Poona 31st July 1872

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No 443 of the 6th April last I beg to forward a letter No 390 dated 9th instant from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey:—

2. I requested Captain Grant to make out a statement showing in detail the average rates in the ten villages of the Sorab Talooka whose assessment is most raised by the Survey Settlement and the same data for the ten villages whose assessment was most lowered by the Survey Settlement These statements will be found at Paras 5

and

and 7 of Captain Grants report.—

23 In the case of the villages whose assessment was raised, it will be seen that garden land existed in several without any record whatever in the accounts antecedent to the settlement, and in all the old average rice rate was very low ranging in different villages from Rupees 2-0-5 per acre to as low as Rupees 0-12-3 per acre. Under the Survey assessment the average rate on the rice land in the different villages ranges from an average of Rupees 4 6-1 per acre to Rupees 2-7-6 per acre, according as the average quality differed in different villages. The mean average old assessment of the rice lands in these ten villages was Rupees 1-6-5 against Rupees 3-4-9 the general average under the Survey assessment:—

24 To turn now to the villages whose assessment

assessment has been lowered by the Survey shown in Para 7 of Captain Grants Report. Here we find that garden land was brought to account and assessed as such in every village but one, and at rates considerably in excess of Rupees 20- per acre, even up as high as Rupees 29-6-11 per acre. On the rice land the old assessment varies in different villages from Rupees 5-0-3 per acre to Rupees 1-15-0 per acre. Under the survey the average assessment of the rice land ranges in different villages from Rupees 4-2-10 per acre down to Rupees 2-14-9 per acre, the mean of the whole averages on rice land is Rupees 3-3-5 old assessment, and Rupees 3-5-0 under the Survey, but the old average rate of the land entered as garden was Rupees 22-11-2 while the Survey rate on the same was Rupees 16-0-0. Under the old assessment no exact separation of Garden and Rice was always to be found in the accounts. The old assessment of both therefore must be considered

together

together as will be explained farther on:—

#5 To compare two villages Bomurseekop No 2 of the first statement and Undugee No 2 of the 2nd statement the following results appear:—

	Average assessment of rice land	
	By old assessment	By survey assessment.
Bomurseekop	2 — 0 — 5	3 — 1 — 11
Undugee	5 — 0 — 3	3 — 4 — 10

In these two villages the average quality of the rice land must have been pretty much upon a par, as shown by the close correspondence of the average survey assessment. Yet the first village before the settlement was paying an average rate on the rice land of Rupees 2-0-5. while the second village was paying an average rate on rice land of Rupees 5-0-3 or 150 per cent more than the other village. It is to be noted too that the village of Bomur-seekop has the highest average old rate of assessment on rice land of all the villages in the first statement, other villages taken from

that

that statement would have shown a still greater per centage disparity between their old rates of assessment and those in the second statement.

5.6 The evident conclusion is that very great inequality prevailed in the rates of assessment in different villages, those named in the first statement were paying much below a reasonable rate and those named in the second statement, rates very much above a reasonable rate; the rates of the villages in the first statement have been raised to a reasonable point and the rates of the villages in the second statement have been lowered to the same point of assessment, thus making the burden of taxation equal to both; at this the villages in the first statement, those whose assessment is increased, can have no

reasonable

reasonable ground of complaint, for the villages of the second statement were, up to the present time, paying rates of double and triple the amount, and the fact of their having done so must be conclusive against any assertion of excessive assessment on the part of the villages of the first statement:-

b.) The very high old garden rates of assessment appearing against many villages in the second statement must attract notice. A very high garden rate is generally accompanied by a low or moderate rice rate, this is caused by it being a common practice in native assessments to tax the best lands, and those which the holder would resign least readily, as highly as possible. On garden land considerable Capital has been expended and an assessment which

would

would compel such land to be thrown up must be very heavy indeed, the tie to rice land was less strong and therefore the assessment was not made very heavy upon that, unless garden land was not available on which to pile up the taxation. Village No. 2 of the second statement has no garden land, consequently we find the highest old rice rate there Rupees 5-0-2 per acre. As a general rule individual holdings will be found to comprise all kinds of land, garden, rice and dry crop:—

78 Land also is occasionally entered as garden in the old accounts and may at one time have been garden, but we find it now to be rice and assess it as such. There is always some confusion and mixing up together of the rice and garden land in the old accounts and the

assessment

assessment of the two kinds of land must to some extent be considered together. Thus a reduction in the average assessment of garden land is not without an effect on the assessment of all the wet land both garden and rice :—

8. I also requested Captain Grant to make out a statement of the old and new assessment of the persons named in the petition to Government forwarded with your letter No. $\frac{5923}{130}$ of 11th March last, and also to show the old and new assessment of the three Ryots in each of the named villages whose old assessment was highest. Captain Grant has at Para 9 shown the old and new assessment of a person whose name is prominently mentioned in the petition, the Shanbog of the Tuwunundee Magnee, or subdivision, of the Talooka, and his cosharer. Under the old system the Shanbog

or

or hereditary Putwarree of a village or group of villages would have the best opportunities of securing good land for himself on the most favourable terms, and this it is evident that he did most unsparingly. For while in one village he was paying as stated by Captain Grant in Para 11 but Rupees 1-13-7 per acre for rice land Ryots in the same village were paying Rupees (4) four for similar land. In both cases the assessment having been fixed by the Survey at from Rupees 3-8-0 to Rupees 3-0-0 per acre, this Shanbog was also holding garden land which was not assessed or recorded as such at all, he being the person responsible primarily for the proper recording of all land under its proper head.—

9.10 As shown in the statement at Para 9 of Captain Grant's report these

two

two favoured individuals were holding garden land at a nominal rate, or without bring-ing it to account at all, and their rice lands at rates varying in different villages from Rupees 1-10-6 per acre down to Rupees 0-12-2. per acre, which rice lands were assessed by the Survey at rates in different villages varying from Rupees 4-5-2. to Rupees 3-3-5. The state-ment appended to Captain Grant's report shows that individual Ryots were paying as high as Rupees five (5), Rupees six (6), Rupees ten (10) and Rupees eleven (11) per acre for rice lands, and in most of the cases where a moderate old rate appears against the rice land of an individual it will be accompanied with a very high rate for garden land:—

40 11

The remarks made in Paras 5 above p. in reference to whole villages,

apply

apply also and more strongly to the cases of individuals, the assessments of all have been brought up or down to one and the same reasonable standard; that the rate now fixed is not excessive or indeed other than moderate is shown by the fact that individuals have been hitherto paying rates 50 and 100 per cent higher and have managed to hold on to their land. The influential people who have up to the present time managed to secure favorable terms for themselves are very naturally dissatisfied, and would have preferred to see the old order of things continued and their influence remain unimpaired, but that in no way affects the justice of what has been done in placing the land tax on a fair equable footing without reference to the

the position of the person holding the land :—

Your obedient Servant

Survey and Settlement

Commissioner Mysore.

No. 390 of 1872.

Survey Superintendent's Office
Chitkera, 2nd July 1872.

To
H. Le Fanu Esqr.
Survey and Settlement
Commissioner of Mysore.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report called for in your Memorandum No. 432 of the 4th April 1872. The Memorandum in question forwarded copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, on the subject of the Survey assessment of the Soonb Talooka. The information you called for will be found embodied in, or appended to the present letter.

2. I have carefully perused the remarks by the Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent, upon the question under discussion. Major

J. Cay's

X Copy of the Translation of petition to the Govt. of India by the ryots of Soorb dated 31st May 1871.

No. 571 of 25th Janry. 1872 to the Supte. Sugar from the Dy. Supte. Shimoga.

No. 553/140 of 8th Feb/72 from Major Hay to the Secretary to the Chief Comr.

Hay's letter is merely an exposition of the feelings with which the ryots regard the Survey rates, but as it is very improbable that those Ryots whose assessment had been much raised, should express anything but extreme dissatisfaction with, and want of confidence in the method adopted by the Survey Department in assessing their lands, I need not go into the detail of the letter in question. Major Hay very justly observes that the controlling Officers of the Survey Department are responsible that the rules regulating the process of classification are properly carried out, and that the Civil Officers can only express an opinion on certain general grounds set forth in Para 3 of his letter. In his concluding Para Major Hay raises the general question of water rate, as viewed by the Irrigation Deptt.

Although

Although I demur to Major Hay's remarks it would be leaving the question under discussion to take up one of such a general nature.

3 Lieutenant Colonel Elliott admits the general fairness of the Survey assessment but mentions certain instances, which came under his immediate observation, in which it appeared to him that the relative valuation of fields was at fault. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott gives none of the rates in the cases which came under his observation as probably because in his opinion the question of the fairness of the assessment was beyond all doubt. I will merely remark that I think Lieutenant Colonel Elliott has been misled, as he frankly admits, by his very natural want of acquaintance with the system of classification. His general opinion

regarding

regarding the moderation of the Cumpa assessment is valuable and must carry weight.

4. I will now proceed to show by actual figures what the Survey rates really are, as compared with the rates under the old system.

5. It would I think have been very much more satisfactory had the returns now given been asked for before Major Hay and Colonel Elliott gave their views on the subject under discussion. The following shows the rates, old and new, in the 10 villages of the Jaloothia in which the assessment was most raised by the Survey.

No.	Name of Village	Old Assessment				New assessment				
		Total	Average per acre			Total	Average per acre			
			Garden	Rice	Dry Crop		Garden	Rice	Dry Crop	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Muttegulla	14	"	1.3.6	0.1.0	47	"	2.14.2	0.7.3	
2	Bonnuroo hop	73	"	2.0.8	0.0.6	168	"	3.1.11	0.5.9	
3	Dewee hop	251	"	1.2.11	0.0.0	608	"	2.10.9	0.5.7	
4	Balah hop	33	"	0.12.3	0.0.0	207	"	4.5.2	0.4.8	
5	Hoonsee hop	128	"	1.10.2	0.0.6	272	6.5.9	2.15.4	0.4.11	
6	Moodee	1918	3.3.2	1.13.7	0.0.7	4,155	11.9.7	3.8.7	0.7.8	
7	Sootee Kota	374	0.0.0	1.15.5	0.0.1	875	13.5.4	4.6.1	0.7.8	
8	Chik Makop	39	0.0.0	1.1.4	0.0.0	154	5.8.0	2.7.6	0.4.1	
9	Kumroor	859	0.0.0	1.11.3	0.0.0	2,247	0.0.0	3.13.4	0.4.11	
10	Mungursee hop	38	0.0.0	0.9.7	0.0.0	206	0.0.0	2.12.5	0.4.6	
	General average		3.3.2	1.6.5			9.3.2	3.4.9		

6. It will be necessary to explain that under the old system the dry crop, although in practice bearing assessment, had no assessment recorded against it in the accounts; it was given as a kind of accompaniment to the rice lands, so that the old rates on rice were even lower than they appear in the above statement.

7. The next Statement shows the rates old and new in the 10 villages the assessment of which was most lowered by the Survey.

No.	Name of Village	Old Assessment				New assessment				
		Total	Average per acre			Total	Average per acre			
			Garden	Rice	Dry Crop		Garden	Rice	Dry Crop	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Tundugee	470	6.0.0	4.10.8	0.0.10	391	9.5.6	3.2.7	0.4.3	
2	Undgee	1267	0.0.0	5.0.3	0.1.11	1057	6.2.8	3.4.10	0.4.2	
3	Tulkalkop	1160	28.2.0	1.15.0	0.0.0	851	19.10.4	2.15.0	0.3.1	
4	Bunnidkop	761	23.14.1	3.4.1	0.0.0	620	18.5.6	3.4.11	0.3.7	
5	Nisranee	1421	25.14.2	3.4.7	0.0.0	1260	20.0.5	3.7.2	0.3.7	
6	Hosbalee	927	23.5.9	2.5.5	0.0.0	836	18.8.8	3.5.1	0.4.5	
7	Horbail	702	29.6.11	2.8.0	0.0.0	555	19.0.0	4.2.10	0.1.1	
8	Moodgod	973	23.14.7	3.6.6	0.0.0	839	17.8.4	3.5.7	0.3.7	
9	Hodbuttee	633	26.12.9	2.5.10	0.0.0	495	18.12.0	2.14.9	0.0.0	
10	Busoor	1681	17.0.0	3.6.2	0.1.1	1497	12.10.8	3.3.7	0.2.5	
	General Average		22.11.2	3.3.5			16.0.0	3.5.0		

8. The vindication of the new rates seems to be unnecessary on my part. They were fixed on the basis of a classification which received my own and Captain Anderson's closest attention during the whole operation. Moodee, etc. 6 of the statement in Para 5 was, as a matter of notoriety, known to be underassessed, and an enhancement of its assessment was anticipated, and was freely talked of by the ryots. Sorlekita etc. 7 of the same statement has been more highly assessed by the Survey than any other village of the Sulkha - the soil is remarkably good. I have had several petitions from the ryots of Sorlekita complaining of the highness of the Survey rates but I am unable to accept the view that there is any reason for complaint. The old rate in Sorlekita was Rupees 1. 15. 5 and in my opinion far too low.

9. The person whose name appears prominently in the petition

is

is Veerpuksh Lingoo Shanbogue of the Suvvundee Magnee. Lingoo Beema-jee whose name appears opposite to Balekkop, is I believe a co-sharer with Veerpuksh Lingoo. The following shows the rates, old and new, on their holdings.

No.	Name of Village	Name of holder	Old Assessment				New Assessment				
			Total	average per acre			Total	average per acre			
				Garden	Rice	Dry Crop		Garden	Rice	Dry Crop	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.
1.	Moodee	Veerpuksh Lingoo	123	2.4.3	1.2.4	0.4.11	325	11.12.0	3.3.6	0.9.5	
2.	Koonseekop		117	0.0.0	1.10.6	0.0.0	239	6.5.9	2.15.9	0.4.8	
3.	Talgoopee		42	0.0.0	1.0.0	0.0.0	147	0.0.0	3.3.5	0.5.2	
4.	Koolga		13	0.0.0	0.12.2	0.0.0	72	0.0.0	3.14.1	0.5.0	
5.	Balekkop	Lingoo Beema-jee	33	0.0.0	0.12.3	0.0.0	207	0.0.0	4.5.2	0.4.8	

10. When I visited Soonk last April I heard some complaints about the Survey assessment but I was informed that the so-called capitalists of the Talooka were in the same position as those whose names figure in the Statement just given, considering that they had not found in the Survey rates that encouragement which should

should be held out to men in a po-
=sition to sink Capital, and attract
labour, and that rates which were
fair to the ryots would be considered
heavy by the larger land holders.
The assessment of the influential
land holders has been considerably
raised and they are the chief com-
=plainers, with the exception of the
villagers of Soothlee who are mostly
small ryots.

11. On inspection of the state-
=ment appended (A) which shows the
old and new rates on the lands of
three ryots in each of the 20 villages shown
in Paras 5 and 7, will show how
great is the contrast between the
effect of the new settlement on the
small and on the large land-
=holders. I find that in 3 of the
villages in which Veerpen Kesh Singe
holds land, given in Para 9, there
are no other ryots than himself.
The village of Mooree in the appended

Statement

statement however is one in which the individual in question holds land, and I perceive that whilst the ryots have been paying Rupees 4 for rice land, assessed by the Survey at Rs. 3 and 3-8-0, Veerputsh Lingoo has been paying Rupees 1. 13. 7 for land similarly assessed by the Survey. The statement A appended will throw a good deal of light on the prudence of the assessment under the old system.

12. The statements which I have given clearly denote a cause for the complaints of some of the ryots. The man whose name is quoted in the petition holds 3 whole villages, and has partial occupancy in a fourth village, out of the 10 the assessment of which has been most raised by the Survey.

13. In some villages, it will be seen there was no garden assessment under the old system, although the

the Survey has recorded garden, not mere well irrigated land which for technical purposes is called garden, but land such as under the past system would be called garden, and should have been brought to account accordingly.

14. There is no sound reason whatever for the disparity between the old rice rate in the villages given in Para 5, and in Para 7, and yet how great is the difference. The Survey rate in the two sets of villages in question, although having a wide range, from as low as Rupees 2. 10. 9 to as high as Rupees 4. 6. 1, displays no very great difference; indeed if anything the villages which have been most lowered by the Survey show a higher Survey assessment than those

those villages which were most raised.

15. It may be as well to state that there is a very large proportion of the rice lands under sugar cane cultivation annually.

16. It may be said that all that I have written will not disprove Lieutenant Colonel Elliotts statement that he has seen cases in which it was clearly established that the Survey assessment had been unequal. Lieutenant Colonel Elliott however believes that in the cases which came under his observation the assessment had been imposed strictly in accordance with the Survey classification rules. Any defence of the charge of inequality of assessment must therefore involve a defence of the whole

whole Survey Classification system which I think is hardly necessary here.

17. Some instances of unequal assessment might I dare say be found under the best practicable system of assessment and I do not suppose the present assessment of the Sondoor Jaghire is absolutely free from such instances but I can certainly vouch for its having been fixed under the most careful supervision and in strict accordance with the Survey rules for regulating the classification.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your Most Obedt. Servant.

J. Pratt

Superintendent

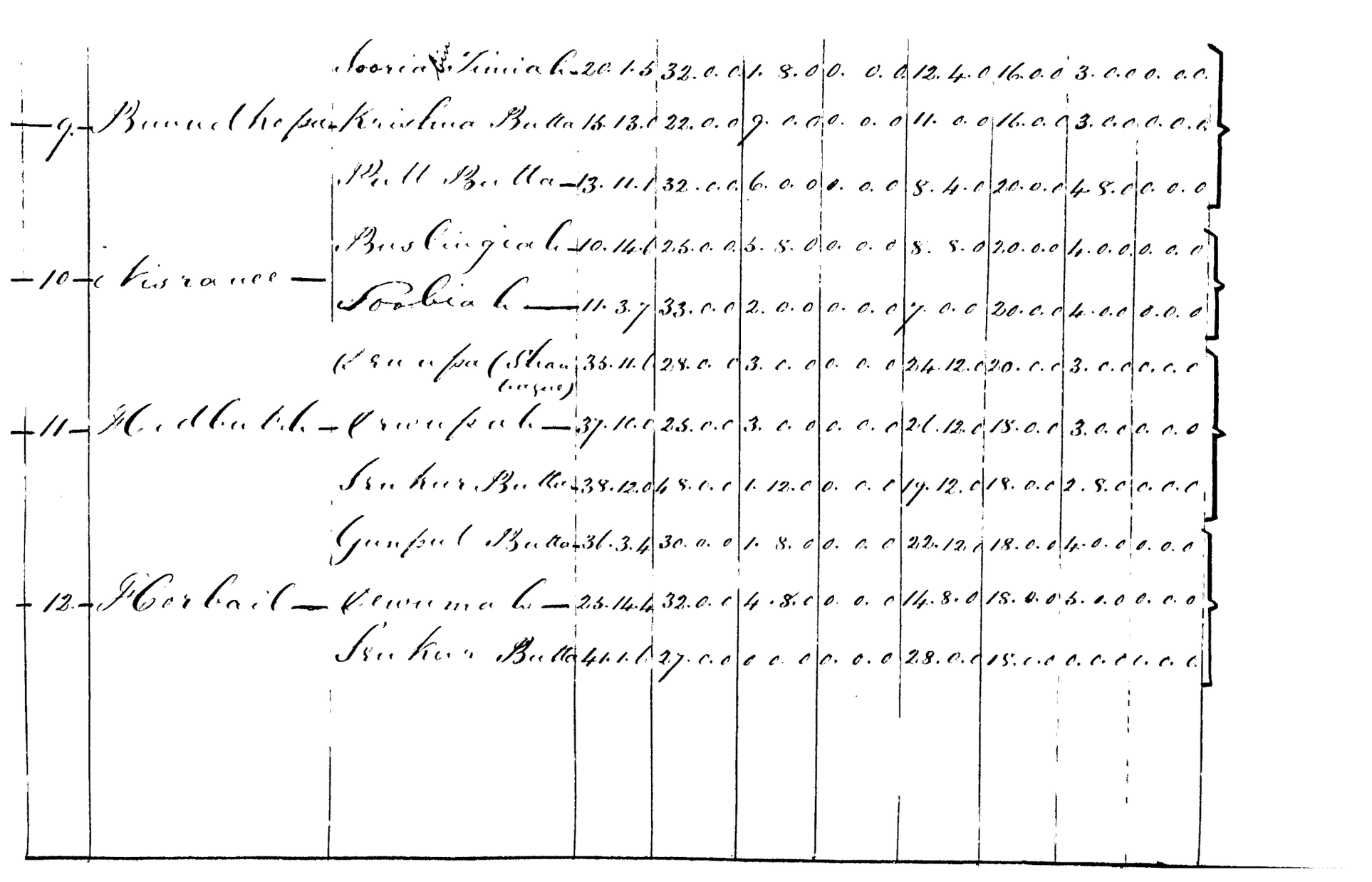
Revd Survey Mysore

A

Statement showing the old and new rates in the case of three ryots in each of 11 villages of the South Pálcoha.

No.	Name of Village	Name of holder	Old assessment				New assessment				Remarks.
			Total	Average per acre			Total	Average per acre			
				Garden	Rice	Dry Crop		Garden	Rice	Dry Crop	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Undugoo	Mulcoochi Sahib	30-4-0	0-0-0	10-0-0	0-0-0	14-0-0	0-0-0	4-0-0	0-3-0	
		Muzam Busya	12-14-6	0-0-0	6-8-0	0-0-0	6-8-0	0-0-0	3-8-0	0-0-0	
		Jinnal Sahib	23-13-6	0-0-0	11-0-0	0-0-0	12-0-0	0-0-0	5-0-0	0-6-0	
2	Soothdee	Kumma	27-9-5	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-3-0	22-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-11-0	The assessment in the case of one ryot only has been lowered vide Para 8.
3	Moodee	Busumna & Simma	9-7-4	0-0-0	4-0-0	0-0-0	8-8-0	0-0-0	3-8-0	0-8-0	Of this village in one in which Veerpen holds Lingoo holds Canda.
		Erumana Busivana-napa	20-12-9	0-0-0	3-0-0	0-0-0	20-0-0	0-0-0	2-14-0	0-0-0	
		Lingumna & Ningulgoonda	13-3-9	0-0-0	4-0-0	0-0-0	11-0-0	0-0-0	3-0-0	0-12-0	

		Buttiah	8	5	11	27	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	17	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0
4	Busvoor	Chumbusunna	17	4	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
		Sooba Butta	9	7	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
		Siviah	7	1	5	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
5	Tundugee	Gowd Chumbusunnah	54	0	7	2	4	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	31	8	0	7	8	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
		Nadig Rungapa	11	5	6	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	0	4	0
		Sidda	59	7	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	8	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Tulkal Kop	Giriapa Sunnial	40	11	1	30	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	29	8	0	20	0	0	3	12	0	0	0	0
		Kamah	73	14	4	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kunchee Siniah	10	1	7	24	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	81	8	0	16	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0
7	Moodgood	Orwun Butta	44	6	9	24	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	37	14	0	18	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
		Nursum Butta	35	4	0	27	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	44	8	0	18	0	0	4	8	0	0	0	0
		Heruniah	45	2	10	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Hosbalee	(Nadig) Shreshiah	99	7	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Putt Butta	75	1	10	24	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	55	4	0	18	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0



9
585

Rev. 1872 No. 11

From The Superintendent
Kaira Division

To The Secretary to the
Chief Commr

Dated 14 "
Despatched " } August
Received 17 "

Enclosures No. —

General No. 251
Rev. No. 73 } 1872-73

Your docket No. 2307/475
dated 30th ultimo for-
warding for information
copy of correspondence
with the Government of
India regarding the com-
plaint of the Ryots of
the Sorub Taluq of the
overassessment im-
posed in the Survey
Settlement.

Requests to be informed

(18)

M. C. C. O.

Bangalore 21st August 1872

Gl. No. 4.

Endorsement.

The Cultivators of the Soraba Talook are informed (1 ans) that their Petition dated 31st May 1871 addressed to His Excellency the Governor General of India, has been returned to this Office, with instructions to inform them, that after a careful examination of the case, the Governor General in Council sees no reason to believe that the Soraba Talook has been over assessed,

(2 obly) That if any individual thinks that his lands have been wrongly classified he may appeal to the Commr. of Survey & Settlement

(3 obly) That the Survey & Settlement Commr. will thereupon direct a reinvestigation thereof on the condition, viz: that the expense shall be borne by the Govt. if the class is found to be a just one, & by the Appellants if the appeal is found to be groundless.

28
4-71-7

20/8/72. Offg: Secy

Entered 26.8.72

1585.

From Genl

1872/73 No. 2798 (19)

484.

To The Survey and Settlement Commr of Mysore Bowra

Dated 2 Aug

Despatched Augt

Received Augt

Enclosures No.

General No. 2798 } 1872/73
G No 484 }

Forwards for his information copy of an Endorsement issued to the Ryots of the Saraba Talook on the subject of their complaint to the Govt of India

"By Order"

J.P.
Offg Secy

a/n Gog.

Enclosure 26.8.72

1/585

From Govt 1872 No. 2799/65

To The Supt. of the Sagar Dist.

Dated 21 Augt.

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 2799 } 18
G - No 65

Requests that the enclosed Indorsement of 21st Instant may be handed over to the Ryots of the Soraba Talook.

"By order"

Offg. Secy.

A.N.S

1

F.85

From 1872 No

To Hon'ble H. M. the Govt of India

Dated 16th } Foreign Dept

Despatched }

Received 5 September

Enclosures No.

General No. 3104 } 1872

No. 69 }

In continuation of No. 563 dated the 16th May 1872 forwards printed copies of letters from the Survey & Settlement Commissioner, stating that there is no valid ground for the objections to the settlement raised by the Petitioners in the case referred to.

(21)

G[e] No. 3405
8 9 Re.

In C. S. Office
Bangalore 18 Sept[r] 1872

To,
The Secy to the Govt of Bdw
Foreign Dept.
Simla

Sir,

In continuation of this Office letter No 563/170 R. dated the 6th May 1872, reporting on the petition of certain of the Cultivators of the Coorg taluks, I have the hon by direction of the Chief Comm[r] to forward herewith ~~to be laid before the Hon[ble] the Governor in Council~~, printed Copies of the letter mentioned in the margin, and to state that since the case has been disposed of by the Orders conveyed in Govt letter No 170 R. of the 15th July last, Colonel Meade deems it advisable to submit this further Report for the information of His Ex[cy] the V. & G[ov]t. in Council and to request the submission of his conviction that there is no valid ground for the objections to the Settlement raised by the petitioners in the case referred to.

No 946 of 31st July 1872 from Rev. Mr. Bayne.

I have &c.

15/9/72 1874/72

H. L.
Offg Secy

File on the subject of Garden assessment — one of the subjects dealt with by Mr. Madhava Rao on Special Duty. Mark

W/92

15/1/92

(General Serial No. 30.)

OFFICE OF [illegible]
9098.
26 DEC.
1891.
1413
BANGALORE

From

The Deputy Commissioner on Special duty

To

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

Dated 23rd December/91.
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No. one file sent separately.

General No. 155
No.

Has the honor to return the papers on the heaviness of garden assessment in the Sorab Taluk, received from the Dewan's office

M Madhava Rao
Deputy Commissioner
on Special Duty

Sir

I may state the reference to the correspondence between the Special Deputy Commissioner and the Collector of Shimoga on the subject of the assessment of garden lands in the Sorab Taluk.

MD
7.1.92

S. Mad.
This belongs to the Special

AS
7-1-92